

REPORT NO.

## CD NO.

DATE DISTR. *14* Aug 1953

NO. OF PAGES 3

NO. OF ENCLS. 50X1  
(LISTED BELOW)

SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO. 50X1

DATE OF INFOR

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793C AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE; AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. The Kauno Audiniai Co. was in the southern two-thirds of a building on the bank of the Neman River on the corner of Gedimino and Grunvaldo Streets. The Litex Co. was in the northern one-third of the building. The building was in the shape of an "L", the north-south wing being about 240 ft long and the east-west wing being about 400 feet long. The building was about 45 ft wide. Before 1939 Kauno Audiniai manufactured cloth from silk-rayon thread imported from the UK, Italy, Holland and Germany. From 1933 to 1939, the company imported from 80 to 100 tons of thread annually. This was the only plant in Lithuania producing silk-rayon cloth. The factory had an outstanding reputation for its manufacturing efficiency and labor relations. The company employed about 800 men and women in 1939.
2. In 1931, when Kauno Audiniai was organized, 120 "Rüti" weaving machines were obtained from Switzerland. These were installed on the first floor and were operated by women. In 1936 eighty more Rüti machines were obtained from a factory in Riga which was manufacturing the machines under license. These 80 machines were installed in the south end of the building. The inspection and control section for the textile production was on the second floor. On the third floor men and women worked cutting, pressing and preparing the cloth for shipment.
3. In 1938 the company decided to utilize the floor space in the fourth floor (the attic). Eight machines for twisting thread to different sizes and spooling it were installed in the eastern end of the building. The remainder of the fourth floor was devoted to the machines for printing patterns on the cloth.
4. Average production, working one eight-hour shift per day, was about three thousand square meters of cloth per day. The factory always worked six days per week. The cloth was sold to merchants by two salesmen, one of whom was stationed in Kaunas; the other travelled throughout Lithuania.
5. [redacted] he had worked in this factory during 1945-1946. He said that the new director, a Hebrew, had been appointed by the Communists but knew nothing else about him. All raw materials were coming from the USSR. There were frequent stoppages of production because the machines were difficult to repair and replacement parts were difficult to obtain. Usual production prior to 1940

50X1

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL/SECURITY INFORMATION

[illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL/SECURITY INFORMATION

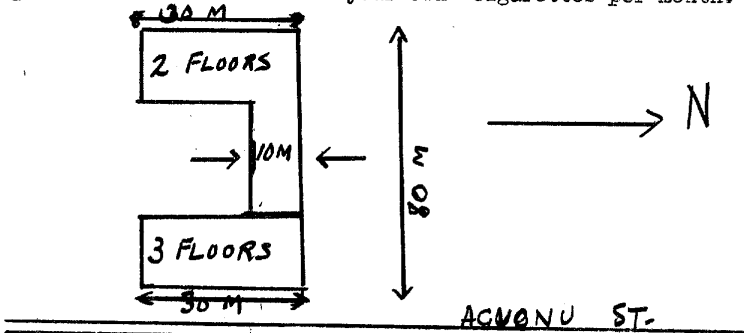
50X1

-2-

was 30 meters of cloth per day per machine. The Communist Director had raised the quota to 40 meters per day and had cut the number of threads per unit of cloth by 10%. He had assigned one person to operate two or three machines instead of having one person per machine as was standard prior to 1940. The factory was working on two shifts in 1946.

- 50X1
6.
- Before the Communist occupation there was less than one-half per cent defective material produced. In 1945-1946 however, the rejection by factory inspection amounted to 25%. the workers were granted wages for eight hours work with a bonus if they produced more than their quota. An additional bonus was given for a low rejection rate. Under the Communists there was no bonus plan and the men maintaining the machines and the supervisors were appointed on the basis of their activities in the Communist Party. There was a shortage of technical skill in the factory.
7.
- In this same building the Litex Company made heavy wool cloth for the Ministry of War from 1926 to 1939. Litex employed about 200 people in the northern third of the building, and produced about 700 meters of cloth per day. The Dröbe Co. was located at the north edge of Kaunas in Sančiai village. Dröbe employed about three hundred people in one shop on eighty machines and produced about one thousand meters of heavy wool cloth per day for both military and civilian consumers. In Kaunas the Boston Factory produced light wool cloth. The Boston Co. employed about sixty employees on twenty machines.
8.
- Sančiai Audiniai manufactured about 1500 meters of light cotton material per day. The company had about 180 employees and about forty machines. The "Nenunas" Co. was located about 60 kilometers south of the Latvian border and about 40 kilometers west of Daugavpils. The company produced cotton material. Nenunas had 180 employees and about forty machines.
9.
- All wool material was produced in 1.5 meter widths and all cotton material was produced in 0.80 meter widths.
10.
- The Cotton factory in Sančiai village employed twenty to thirty persons, manufacturing artificial silk stockings. The Lima Company in Viliampole north of Kaunas also employed twenty to thirty persons manufacturing artificial silk stockings.
11.
- The only linen factories in Lithuania up to 1940 were Dziegas in Telsiai and the Mastis Company in Plunge. Each company employed about one hundred people mostly women, growing plants and weaving it into linen. The work was seasonal and the production varied.
12.
- There were only two factories in Lithuania producing paper. The first, Petrasūnai was about five kilometers south of Kaunas on the bank of the Neman River. Petrasūnai employed about 300 people producing square cut sheets of paper for books, magazines, newspapers and packing. The Verkai Company about 10 kilometers south of Vilnius had about 150 employees and manufactured rolled paper. Both factories received treated cellulose from Memel. The rest of the paper used in Lithuania was imported from Finland and Germany.
13.
- During the last eight months of the Soviet occupation, from the Fall of 1940 to the Summer of 1941, buying tobacco under the Soviet Administration. The government tobacco factory was located on Aguono Street in Vilnius. Tobacco was received from the Ukraine. The factory produced about three million cigarettes per month and about three thousand kilograms of tobacco for "roll-your-own" cigarettes per month.

VILNIUS  
GOVERNMENT  
TOBACCO FACTORY



CONFIDENTIAL/SECURITY INFORMATION